

Coal to Cause Many Problems

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By Beverly Geary
A'tome Editor

Until the tribe's attempt to cancel existing coal leases is resolved, rich veins underlying the Northern Cheyenne reservation will remain undisturbed as they have for centuries.

Hardly anyone has any doubts that it will be mined. Cheyenne reserves of low-sulfur coal are estimated at five billion tons; mining and exploratory leases have been given five major companies. The questions are: How

much will the tribe be paid? How will removal of coal affect the cycle of life—underground water, air, plant growth? And what will be the cultural impact of an influx of outsiders who will eventually outnumber the Cheyennes? "This reservation won't be a fit place for an Indian to live," says one woman. "I just want to get my money and get out."

Aside from cultural shock, underground water may be the most critical factor in mining these arid mountain foothills. In prospecting for coal, core drilling rigs have already sapped water from run-off-fed stock ponds.

Coal veins serve as aquifers, or flow beds, for underground water. When the coal is mined, the aquifers are

destroyed. Overburden dumped back in the pits creates dams in the underground water system. Waste chemicals from generating and gasification plants, also dumped in the pits, may pollute below the surface.

Enormous quantities of water will be required to operate 21 gigantic mine-site

power plants planned on and around in the vicinity of the reservation.

How much water is available? Who owns it? When supply is low, which industry is to get preference—coal, or agriculture?

For example, Montana Water Storage Co. in December applied for permission to build a one 150,000-acre-foot reservoir along Tongue river just north of Ashland, and a second farther down the same river. Water for the first one would be diverted from the river to the channel of LAY Creek through an eight-foot-diameter pipe with a 30,000-horsepower pump capable of

handling 333,075 gallons a minute. Listed as owners of the company are Norworthy, Reiger and Cox, who hold reversionary coal leases.

Probably the richest coal vein on the reservation is an 80-foot-deep seam eight miles long by two miles wide in the area of the proposed reservoir. Only 30 feet of dirt cover it.

Who owns the water? Montana Storage is asking for? The Northern Cheyenne tribe claims all the water in Tongue river and Reservoir Creek within the boundaries of the reservation.

(Continued on page 10)

"How much water is available? Who owns it? When supply is limited, which industry is to get preference—coal or agriculture?"



A'tome

Northern Cheyenne Press

Vol. 1, No. 1

Thurs., Feb. 14, 1974

Newspaper Begins in Lame Deer

You are reading the first issue of "A'tome," Northern Cheyenne newspaper formerly referred to as "A'tomone" (A'tome is the corrected spelling of the Cheyenne word meaning "Lame").

Reorganization took place in January, under a seven-man, all-Cheyenne governing board. The newspaper was begun with a Treasurer, Copyright and published in Ashland.

Publication location has been changed to Lame Deer, headquarters and nerve center of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

A governing board as nearly as possible representative of the entire reservation was organized. Determining newspaper policy are: Herbert Bearchum, Birney, Rager Old Mouse, Ashland, Robert Burns, Busby, Ernest M. Lame Deer, Eugene Fisher, Ashland; Freds Standing Elk and James King, both of Lame Deer.

Stokard, a stockholder in KIDN, Inc. in Hardin, formerly was publisher of the Dillon Daily Tribune Examiner in Dillon, Mont. He also founded two newspapers, the West Yellowstone Sentinel in Montana and The Advertiser, 14,000-circulation shopper's guide in Dickinson, N.D.

Mrs. Geary, who now operates the Morning Star Lodge and Cafe, holds many national and state (Ohio and Florida) awards for newspaper writing and editing.

She formerly worked on the Mexico News in Mexico, D.F.; The Miami Herald in Florida; The Dayton Daily News in Ohio; Council Bluffs

(Continued on Page 11.)



ROBERT BEARCHUM (Center) HIDES BONES FROM CHEYENNE OPPONENTS. Drummers Henry Black Wolf, Wendel Shouderblade, Te George Standing Elk, Teddy Woodstigh.

Cheyennes Win Handgame Match

The Ashland Handgame club backed up its challenge to the Crow Black Lodge club by winning the match last Saturday night. About \$400 changed hands.

Black Lodge had won first place in the handgame tournament at Crow Agency a week earlier. The Ashland Cheyennes then made their challenge; now Black Lodge is asking for a rematch.

Successful guessers for the challenge match at the Tongue River Hall in Ashland were Aroke Westcheur, the Three Fingers, Robert Bearchum and Herbert Bearchum.

Instead of playing the traditional Cheyenne way with eight beaded sticks and four bones, the match was played the Crow way—with 14 sticks, four bones, and two elk teeth.

The colorful handgame—complete with drums, chanting and feasting—was revived several years ago on the Northern Cheyenne

Reservation. "This age-old pastime makes the old feel young—especially after winning a game," says Herbert Bearchum.

It is also a way of combatting alcoholism, according to Jim Little Bird. He works with the tribe's alcoholic rehabilitation program.

Joining with the Black

Lodge in its Ashland match were 30 people from the alcoholic center in Sheridan, the Ashland Cheyenne, President of the Ashland club is Teddy Woodstigh.

The 40-member club is looking for new members, and "the doors are open."



CROW DRUMMERS FROM BLACK LODGE CLUB PLAY, CHANT IN UNISON. Tasseled Fuchsia Streamers Added Color When Tension Ran High.

Tribe Views Research Aid

"The main thrust is to regain control of coal development on the reservation," said Bob Bailey, director of the Northern Cheyenne Research Project, on his return this week from Washington D.C.

Bailey and Ralph Red Fox, sociological consultant, were in Washington, New York and Chicago lining up assistance and funding for research efforts of coal development on land, air, water, timber and people.

"The Environmental Protection Agency indicated willingness to come in on water analysis," Bailey reported.

They also met in Washington with the Montana Congressional delegation, HEW, and with the Office of Native American Programs.

In New York, they met with an Episcopal agency and investigated possible aid from the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

At Valparaiso university in Chicago, Bailey and Red Fox were given a commitment of legal aid. Third-year law students will be assigned to do research on behalf of the Tribal Council.

"We are trying to coordinate assistance and funding," Bailey explained. "The end result will be to establish data by which the Council can plan for the future."



BOB BAILEY
'Time is Critical'

future. "Time is a critical element. If things had been left as they were six months ago, it would have meant the end of the reservation."

He said the Montana congressional delegation indicated interest in instituting legislation helpful to the tribe, if not enough and is available through routine channels.

The Tribal Council will now need to make a proposal "with clear-cut objectives" to the John Hay Whitney Foundation, following Bailey's meeting in New York.



A'tome, Northern Cheyenne Press

Lame Deer, Montana

Editorial Board:

James King
Roger Old Mouse
Ernest Moran
Eugene Fisher
Fred Standing Elk
Herbert Bearchuan
Robert Burns

Publisher: Alvin Sargent
Editor: Beverly Garry
Editorial Assistants:

Bonnie Burns
John Moore
Matt Jordan

EDITOR'S NOTE: The A'tome (Northern Cheyenne Press) today was designed by Jerry Wardard student at Miles Community College who donated his time and talent.

Your Newspaper

On beginning a newspaper in Lame Deer, the staff A'tome, announces that it is their desire to cover recreation news as widely as possible. This is your paper and we want you to like it.

For this issue, we were fortunate in having the help of a former Miles City Daily Star reporter, John Moore, as well as of Matt Jordan, president of the Custer County High School student council who volunteered his time.

The stylized eagle in our newspaper heading was designed for us by Henry Wardard, a student at Miles Community College.

Whenever you have news you would like to see in this paper, give it to any of the board members or leave it at the Morning Star Cafe. Deadlines will be the Saturday before each publication - every two weeks.

Get Trash Ready

Mid-February is the time to begin thinking about what you'll discard during spring clean-up of the reservation. When the trucks come around for trash and old automobiles, be sure yours is ready. If you look over your house and yard now, while the snow is off, it may be easier to decide what should go and what should stay. Look over the house with the eyes of an artist - does that old mattress do anything for the house?

Such a reservation has a special beauty in its wood-ridges, open prairie and rugged bluffs. And each character these hills for his own private reasons. Your neighbor doesn't want to see old wrecked cars and broken furniture when he goes out to look at a stream. Nor does he want to see garbage piles cluttered by newfangled old boots or worn-out clothes strewn before his vision.

Now is the time to gather it all together so you can make any kind of decision. And, it's also the time when people begin reading seed catalogues; you want to imagine your yard lush with grass and shrubbery and flowers, and it will be in the summer. Spring clean-up is a year-round-time, too - raking And, it's also the time when people begin reading seed catalogues; you want to imagine your yard lush with grass and shrubbery and flowers, and it will be in the summer. Spring clean-up is a year-round-time, too - raking And, it's also the time when people begin reading seed catalogues; you want to imagine your yard lush with grass and shrubbery and flowers, and it will be in the summer. Spring clean-up is a year-round-time, too - raking

FIRST STATE BANK OF FORSYTH



Illustration by Barney Crow Necklaco

"Meats Hard To Come By These Days"

Follow Through Gains Independence

By VALDO PETERSEN
A leading magazine advertisement carries the quote "You've come a long way baby." I would like to use that theme in trying to describe how the Northern Cheyenne Follow Through project fits into the present situation on the reservation. My mother tells me that when she first came to live here in the 1920's Cheyenne had to secure permission before they could butcher one of their own cows. They could not leave the reservation and go, say, to Miles City without permission. This was not the 1880's but the 1920's.

What a contrast that is with the following scene: Local parent representative meeting with school superintendents from Butte, Lane, Deer, and Ashland, each representative having equal voting power and equal discussion rights with the three administrators in the local rooming of the Public Through project in the three schools.

Furthermore, any parent can present himself as a candidate for any job

Workshop Planned

A regulatory workshop will be held Feb. 2 through March 7, 1973, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on each day, with a \$10.00 charge. It will be held in the Lame Deer Main Stream shop.

Shipping and ordering materials will take place Feb. 2 through March 7, 1973, at cost plus postage (flat price). This will take place from 7:30 to 9 p.m. More information can be obtained by calling 475-2111, ext. 22, Kasy Rapp, Northern Cheyenne Extension service.

paternalism and a community coordinator or teacher aide students. Further Washington for the University of Kansas (our sponsor) has the right to interfere in local planning of the project. We do have a long way yet to go. "Baby," we have "come a long way" already - even if it has been slow. This kind of participation and authority of local parents doesn't happen without personally establish or misunderstandings - but I would still rather have their problems to deal with than live under the order forms of

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Fear Started Early Day Fort at Lame Deer

By J. D. KING SR.

Fort Camp Merrill was established at Lame Deer in 1921 because white settlers feared a fight over the arrest of Walter White, who was reported killing cattle off the reservation.

Word was reached at Ft. Kough that Walter White was in his way to surrender. He later testified that he killed a better which broke into his bed and destroyed his hay. But government agent Capt. George W. H. Smith, Third Infantry, requested that a sub-post be established at Lame Deer.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, First Cavalry detachment commanding the Dept. of Mexican Affairs from St. Paul, Minn., ordered the post established. But Army Capt. J. H. Smith, Company A, 22nd Infantry, under Capt. John McH.

Webster promptly did so - and named it Camp Wesley Merritt.

I have found lockets, nails, bullets, horseshoes, and other articles in the location of this fort, where the Forture building is now located.

Some of the Cheyenne Scouts were on the master payroll at Fort Camp Merrill and probably helped man rations and locate horsemen, because the Cheyennes were not too friendly with white settlers at that time.

Among these scouts were: Anaxarchus Chief, Bortash Kenneth Bearstuck's grandfather, Mexican Cheyennes, my grandfather, Butte, Arapaho, Sioux, Sweet Grass and Walks Running.

THIS EARLY PHOTO SHOWS FORT CAMP MERRILL
Forestry Building in Located Here Now

Woman Says She Found 'AIM Letter' in Kitchen

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) - A begun Tuesday, former apartment manager at 841, St. Paul, and Rapid City, S.D., incident in which she was accused of the FBI surveillance of a U.S. government informant in connection with a controversial letter of wounded Kine, blighting on the Wounded Knee massacre in 1890.

Margaret Jensen appeared in court before Judge J. D. Smith, U.S. District Judge Fred J. Jensen's violation. Mrs. Jensen was called by trial of Dennis Banks and prosecution attorneys to show Russell Means scheduled to how they received a letter re-

portedly written by Carter Reed, Billwater, Okla., was a jail at Rapid City last September. The letter was addressed to "A. M. members and leadership." Camp, called by AIM leaders last week, also faces charges in the Wounded Knee incident. He has disavowed the letter, which the defendants contend is primarily harmful to their cause.

Defense counsel, headed by William Kuestler of New York, seek to suppress the letter as hearsay. Kuestler said the letter is evidence. Kuestler contended the government failed to turn it over for inspection by the defense in advance of a general court order last Oct. 16.

R.D. Harp, assistant U.S. attorney, told the court the prosecution could not receive the letter until Jan. 30 and that a copy was turned over to its defense Jan. 30.

Trial In Fifth Week



THIS A. HUFFMAN PHOTO SHOWS U.S. CAVALRY DRILLING AT LAME DEER. A'tome Will Feature a Historic Buffalo Hunt in Each Issue in Arrangement With Custer State in Miles City

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) - An FBI agent of Indian descent called at a government witness in the Wounded Knee trial has described his surveillance of the American Indian Movement (AIM) in South Dakota.

Stanley Reed, who said he is a government informant, testified Wednesday in the trial of AIM leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means.

The defendants are accused as leaders of what the government charges was the AIM-led occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., for 71 days. The indictment includes charges of burglary, theft, firearms violations, assault of a federal officer and conspiracy.

Reed, who has shoulder-length black hair and a heavy mustache, said he and another agent cruised in a car at the foot of the city and drove by an AIM gathering place, the Mother Butler Center.

At 7 p.m., meeting at the center, Banks introduced Means as the "last chief of the Oglala Sioux nation," Reed said.

He testified Means thanked the crowd for support they'd shown for AIM and urged imprisonment of Richard Wilson, president of the Pine Ridge Reservation Tribal Council.

Court reacted for the day before Reed completed his testimony.

Defense attorneys earlier challenged the testimony of Guy George, a youthful tribal court in Pine Ridge who told of near-kidnapping in the office.

Mrs. Gingles, an Ogala Sioux, could not recall when a certain paper had been seen in a file she brought to court.

The paper was an order reportedly signed on or about Feb. 8, 1973, by Tribal Judge Thomas J. Jackson at the Court of Woban asking for marshals to assist in law enforcement on the reservation.

But Wilson and Leavelle, who questioned Mrs. Gingles, contended each an order was in violation of the Tribe's constitution and bylaws. They said only the 20-man Tribal Council could take outside law enforcement.

Two other witnesses called by the government testified that Means and Banks are enrolled members of Indian Affairs. They said Means was registered as an Oglala Sioux and that Banks is a Cheyenne from the Larch Reservation of northern Montana.



BEARNAIS SHOULDERBADE (left) REPAIRS Saw Bruce Keitham
thinks it's in the Woods

FOREMAN CURLEY WILSON
Crows Work Through Snowflakes

TUCKS COFFEE POT INTO THE FIRE Forest
and Sub-Zero Weather

Forest Crews Thin Tree Growth

Powder snow cascades from the scrub pine tree as saw bites into bark. Chain saws whine from several compass points in the forest.

This is the Northern Cheyenne woods' thinning of 72,500 acres — a 20-year project designed to upgrade quality and increase potential of tribal stands of ponderosa pine.

Eight men can thin 20 acres in 10 days, or about 4 acres per day per man, estimates Eugene Mease, forest technician. This winter, the crew has been cut by more than half — to 20 from 40 last year.

Normally, ponderosa species is soft, says Keith Beardsall, U.S. Forester in Las Vegas. But conditions in this arid 3,300 to 4,500-elevation forest are just right for hard-headed growth.

Originally funded by an Economic Development Administration grant of \$95,000 in 1973 as a forest thinning and logging package, the program has now received federal approval of a new \$211,000 proposal. Before it can go into effect, however, federal tribal cooperation must take place, as well as changing over all paper work, insurance and transfer of physical lines.

This process will take about two weeks, according to Herbert Beardsall, Public Works Impact Project coordinator. After that, he anticipates additional hiring.

In the early days of the reservation, Cheyennes were told to build log houses — to replace a nomadic way of life and tips with permanent quarters. And this is part of the forest problem, according to Beardsall.

People cut the intermediate growth suitable for

house logs — "this left us with young and old growth." Older (200-300 years) trees are often afflicted with butt rot; saplings grow too thickly to allow strong, mature tree growth. Best harvest age, if the forest is managed properly, is 150 to 200 years.

"Older trees are the weakest," says Beardsall. "They're subject to bark beetle and other diseases — and once pests reach the epidemic level, they infest young trees, too."

Portable sawmills once operated on the reservation, leaving piles of slab in remote locations. But they also logged the old growth.

Today, two sawmills harvest one or two-half million board feet a year, minimum cut. Ashland Lumber Company has a contract for 40 million board feet, to expire in 1979, and Black Lumber Company in Lame Deer has a 10-year contract for 50,000 board feet annual minimum, expiring in 1979.

Any tree over nine inches in diameter is considered suitable. Stated yield of allowable thinning is 12 million board feet. This has been increased to six million, as the cheapest way of getting rid of pests in old growth.

Nature had a plan for thinning the wooded foothills — wildfire, insect epidemics, drought tree growth — but "more simply than we can do," says Beardsall.

Two programs currently operate in Northern Cheyenne forests, one federal and one tribal. The Public Works Impact Program (PWIP) coordinated by Herbert Beardsall, and the Tribal

Forest Development Crew, under Charles Brady, aim at a common goal.

A year-around forest operation has evolved, with the same crews fire-fighting in season, building retention lines in warm weather, thinning potential logging stands in winter, post-control work in spring and fall.

On isolated ridges of Alibates granite, trees scheduled for survival all wear red ribbons. Judging which trees will be left, and which are slated for removal, is a job reserved for newcomers to the woods' crew, says general foreman Dennis Souderslode — "you learn."

Dissected trees are eliminated first, detectable by yellow canopies or lack of pine cones. Three types of bark beetles flourish here. A study by Raytheon Corp. of Boston, Mass., due this month, is expected to detect diseased stands by infrared aerial photographs.

After this comes the season. And next the men with chain saws, killing all trees within 10 to 15 feet of those selected for survival. A 6-inch-diameter tree gets 10 feet of root and air zone, and 4-inch tree gets 16 feet.

With a handful of tools — open-end wrenches and thin cut — the chain saws are kept going by Dennis, general foreman Curley Wilson, and construction superintendent Herman Lindhardt.

Sawcutters thrash through the pines as workers warm up around the fire. A wood-smoke-blackened tee looks like "Curley's girlfriend," supplies a reinforcement — "The same half a can of coffee to one gallon of water" (Curley doesn't drink coffee



AFTER THINNING, SPACING IS VISIBLE THROUGH LIGHT



BEFORE THINNING, PONDEROSA PINE IS THICKER Climate Conditions Encourage Thicket Growth

himself).

Crews used to burn the slash; now, felled trees and brush are left to rot and provide mulch on the forest floor. Even though ponderosa bark resists fire, too many healthy trees were made vulnerable to insect infestation by the burning, explains Mease.

If there are drawbacks to any method, slash now left to provide nutrients will be a fire hazard for three to five years, says Beardsall. With a 10-inch annual moisture measure, the Cheyenne woods are under-dry much of the year — last March for example, crews were fighting forest fires

works before a 30-inch snowfall.

A post and pole operation has been proposed to utilize downed timber. This would involve bucking slash of eight-foot lengths into a peder to remove bark, followed by a treating process.

Self-Determination 'Marking Time'

No new major self-determination education contracts were entered into during 1973, report "Coalition's," a newspaper of the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, Inc. "There are," said the paper, "two basic reasons why the policy of Indian self-determination of Indian self-government has been marking time."

Reasons cited were the BIA's lack of technical expertise at the area and agency levels and the "extreme opposition" from within the BIA to implementing the Indian self-determination policy.

"The present structure, personnel, and regulations of the BIA are not adequate to deal with the contemporary needs of Indian education," the newspaper claims.

Recommended by the Central Office — and in immediate phase out of BIA Education establishment of authority to self-determination. Other steps that would hopefully lead to Indian self-determination are implement Johnson-O'Malley contracts.

The Coalition also call for systematic budget planning and review within

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leather keychains
leather fobs
leather lanyards
leather straps
leather ties
leather scarves
leather shawls
leather ponchos
leather blankets
leather coats
leather jackets
leather pants
leather shorts
leather skirts
leather dresses
leather tops
leather bottoms
leather shoes
leather boots
leather hats
leather gloves
leather mittens
leather socks
leather underwear
leather outerwear
leather accessories
leather gifts
leather home decor
leather furniture
leather toys
leather games
leather puzzles
leather books
leather journals
leather planners
leather organizers
leather stationery
leather business cards
leather name tags
leather ID cards
leather keychains
leather fobs
leather lanyards
leather straps
leather ties
leather scarves
leather shawls
leather ponchos
leather blankets
leather coats
leather jackets
leather pants
leather shorts
leather skirts
leather dresses
leather tops
leather bottoms

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Youths Now Work In 'System'

CHEYENNE, WASH. — Arivens, in an leave from Indian youth people are beginning to work in the system and are putting more emphasis on education as a means of helping their people, says Miss Indian America XX, Elaine Norris.

Miss Norris, a Pajama from

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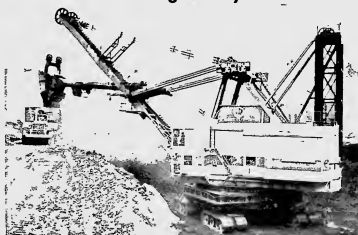
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Swift Changes May Occur



BUCKET ON THIS SHOVEL SCOOPS OUT IN CUBIC YARD OF COAL AT STONE. Coal Companies Are Now Making Efforts to Rectify Turn-up Land.

Coal

Is energy to be our final doom?
America, you live in darkened room
With greet white evil eye.
Unbilled card plugged to a TV set.

Just a lumpy with two eyes,
Planted in a cloud of factory fumes.
No wonder missing mable grows
In ticky-tacky houses set in rows.

Where'd-dealers vie for Indian land.
Need coal to make more fumes,
Fumes to make more greet white eyes
To make more mindless guys.

Big machine is gouging heartbeats
From windwept caules it depletes.
You'll take our land, npe our head.
Here your roughness in, not understand.

Cheyenne land is rich in natural gas,
Veins of coal underlie our grass.
Low in sulphur, it's what you need?
—Beretevy

Water Vital to Coal Development

(Continued from page 1)
Additionally, some 25,000
acre feet is connected for
irrigation downstream.

"Water rights would have
to be clarified before the state
could allocate Tongue river
water," says Bob Bailey,
director of the Northern
Cheyenne Research Project.

He says the U.S. Dept. of
Interior is working on plans
for four new dams. One near
the reservation line at Kirby,
another on Roundcut creek,
further down stream, one on
Laguna creek and a fourth
two miles south of Ashland.

Since white men came to the
west, they have fought and
died for water. It is a
commodity more precious
than food to livestock men
and dryland farmers.

As rancher Wiley McFay
says, "The Northern Chey-
enne reservation is the
holyden pot of water for my
neighbor. By the same

When the coal is mined, the aquifers are destroyed. Overburden
dumped back in the pits creates dams in the underground water
system. Waste chemicals ... also may pollute below the surface.

token, that smoke (from
generating plants) runs
as far as upland," he says. "As
suspiciously I do not affect
the reservation economically
socially and environment-
ally."

McFay, outspoken critic of
coal development, runs 700
head of cattle downstream
from Lame Deer, adjacent to
the mining at Coderup.

A white man near the
other end of the state, McFay
is becoming to feel like an
Indian, at the mercy of the
federal government and huge
conglomerates.

"The Cheyenne word for
one of the two plants mine
little as 11 cents a ton,
Pueblo has leases calling for
17½-cent royalties, and
Consolidation Coal Co.
(Ccosol) has offered \$30 an
acre plus 25 cents a ton for
30,000 acres."

A reservation on leasing is
now in effect and the tribe has
demanded that the BIA
declare null and void all
existing coal permits and
leases.

Bailey says Pueblo has
prepared their specifications
plants. Ccosol has plans for a
\$1 billion venture, "one first
stage plant," and American
Metal Chemical wants to build
four gasification plants in
Pueblo would employ 20
persons per plant.

From the human
standpoint, the influx of men
to hold and mine the mine
plants is certain to have a
traumatic effect on the
reservation.

A tribal study is now
underway to determine effects
and possible solutions of some
problems coal development
will bring.

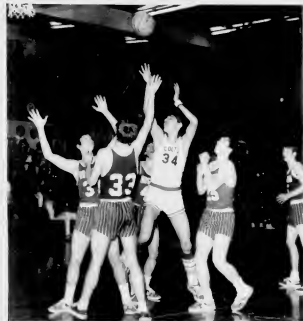


LIGHTS WINK ON STACK
Power Plant Being Built

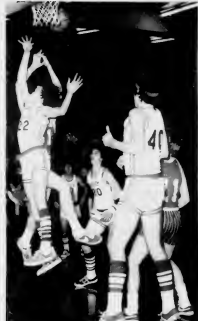
High School Meet Set

Russel Miller, Gabriel
Parker, James Shodorfer
and Alena Spang will be in
attendance Feb. 29-31 at a
meeting to determine the cost
of new high school planned
for Lame Deer.

Location chosen for
construction by C.T.A.
architects and engineers of
Billings is a site of
approximately 75 acres from
the Bureau of Indian
Affairs office.



ACROBATIC VARIETY by Leslie Whitford
(Number 21) helped Colorado girls pick up 44
points on opening night, Wednesday, of the 4-C
district basketball tournament now underway in
Missoula City. Whitford was leading scorer for his
team with 15 points.



SUCCESSFUL GUARD is accomplished by Greg Vincent (22) in
game against Rockwell. Stanley Fleming (40) is in foreground, and
Doug Jensen (26) in center of photo.

Cheyenne Western Bank Newspaper

The Indian theme has been effectively used in door
at Cheyenne Western Bank in Ashland — from its
insignia, designed by Herbert Benschum, to its wall
hangings of hide shields, spears and other objects.
Roger Old Mouse has been promoted to assistant
vice president after serving as assistant cashier and
loan officer since the bank's opening in October,
1971. Before that, he was police chief in Lame Deer.
Other recent promotions include Joyce Lee
of Ashland, promoted to assistant cashier, and Carol
Blaskovic, formerly of Missoula, appointed cashier.
"The Cheyenne Western Bank has sustained good
support of total resources of \$4,161,000 due to
support of the community," feels Don Lee,
executive vice president.

One new director has been named to the board,
Marylyn Johnson of Hardin. Kenneth Hoffman is
chairman of the board, and Marcus Stevens is
president.

Others are: Joe Schombeck, vice president; Larry
Kestelavsky, secretary; Paul G. Olsen, James Dabbs,
Loan Sioux, Marylyn Johnson, Don Lee.
The bank opened its doors with
the payroll. Less than a year and a half later, it
now employs nine people.

Besides those listed earlier, Priscilla Edelman,
Marlene Anderson, Amy Anderson, Susan Moon
and Earl Ludwig are employed by Cheyenne
Western. Ludwig is superintendent of building and
grounds.

7 0 4 5 2 3 0 2 1 0 9 1 0 3



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 - off heater and dryer, whenever
 - door is closed
 - Safety Stop Button — must
 - be depressed to start or resume
 - cycle after door has been opened.
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 - remains clean, rust and
 - sublime wear.



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